



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

and interests might produce in any land, or even in the world at large, an era of political stagnation and dissolution such as lasted for a thousand years after the extinction of republicanism at Rome. A third point is that the question of the permanence of democracy "resolves itself into the question of whether mankind is growing in wisdom and virtue", since no free government ever lived and thrived except as it was upheld by the sanctions of morality and religion. And the fourth idea, with which the book closes, is that, notwithstanding the uncertainties of human progress, heightened as they have been by the experiences of the past seven years, there is still fair ground for hope that regard for the forces that are unseen and eternal will long keep alive the spirit which self-government requires.

FREDERIC A. OGG.

The New Stone Age in Northern Europe. By JOHN M. TYLER, Professor Emeritus of Biology, Amherst College. (New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1921. Pp. xviii, 310. \$3.00.)

THE volume at hand has evidently been intended as a continuation of Osborn's *Men of the Old Stone Age*. It has the advantage of having been written by an able, conscientious, experienced, and well-read teacher, but has the disadvantage of dealing with a subject which has not been the life specialty of the author and in which he is obliged to depend almost wholly on the writings and opinions of other men. The result is an excellent book in parts, but one which includes some of the errors and fallacies of different previous writers, which at times weaken and modify the author's perspective.

The best portions of the volume are those that deal with what is expressed by the title, namely, the new stone age in northern Europe; but the author was not able to restrict himself to this subject, and by extension to the rest of Europe and western Asia has run into a field that is still full of uncertainties and opinions rather than determinations.

The book is written essentially for "the eager young student who may glance over these pages, feel the allurements of some topic and resolve to know more about it. . . . The bibliography is prepared especially for him . . . it is anything but complete". All of which is modest and surpassed, for in fact the book is in many respects a creditable attempt to present to the student in a succinct and easily digestible way the still very imperfect and difficult story of our race since the end of the glacial period, to which is added a bibliography of nearly 400 items.

The book is divided into twelve sections, which deal respectively with: the Coming of Man; the Period of Transition—Shell Heaps; Land Habitations; Lake Dwellings; a Glance Eastward; Megaliths; Neolithic Industries; Neolithic Chronology; Neolithic Peoples and

their Migrations; Neolithic Religion; Progress; the Coming of the Indo-Europeans.

Chapters 2-4 and 6-8 are well written, and if they embody any deficiencies they are those of our knowledge. Chapter 1, dealing with the earlier stages of Man, is weak, even for the scope of a work of this nature. Chapter 5 and especially chapter 9, together with places in the remaining sections, suffer seriously from the inclusion of unproven and at times unwarranted hypotheses.

In common with the speculative tendency of some modern authors, the author attaches undue ethnogenetic weight to central Asia and to the "Iranian Plateau". He would derive a great deal of what was European during a large part of the Neolithic epoch from this plateau and other parts of western Asia, and this not merely in arts or customs but also in actual population. That many of the cultural influences have, during the Neolithic period, extended northward from the Mediterranean and westward from Iran and the neighboring regions, is partly known and can readily be accepted; but that the spread of such influences from the Iranian territories westward and southward was attended by migrations of peoples in the same directions, is as yet unfounded. Some incursions from these regions, as during historic times, were quite possible; but there is no evidence in the physique of the European nations that any important masses of population came thus at any time into central or western Europe. That there were many movements of population within Europe itself, during the Neolithic and especially later periods, is certain; but these streams, according to the best present evidence, were European and not Asiatic, or but secondarily Asiatic. Western Asia, together with the eastern Mediterranean regions, may well have been the cradle of cultures; but our best evidence now points to the fact that it was Europe which, outside of perhaps the earliest human forms, was essentially the cradle of humanity.

A few of the unwarrantable statements, which the author does not merely quote but fathers, are as follows: On page 183, speaking about the region in which man probably originated, he says:

We vaguely located this Asiatic cradle somewhere westward or northward of the great plateau of Thibet. We may call it the Iranian plateau, using the term in the broadest possible sense, including Afghanistan and perhaps western Turkestan: a great area extending more than 1000 miles from northwest to southeast [?], where it sinks into the valley of the Euphrates.

It may suffice to say that we have not an iota of evidence, or in fact even of probability, that any anthropoid apes or early man have ever lived in any part of this territory. And following:

We found a branch of the great Negroid race starting very early from this region and migrating westward past Arabia into Africa. . . . The Hamitic and Semitic peoples naturally followed the same route. . . . We may venture to guess that Neanderthal man may have fol-

lowed it long before the beginning of the Hamitic-Semitic migrations (p. 184).

All of which are mere speculations by former authors, and, so far as the "Negroid" element is concerned, a wholly incongruous and impossible speculation.

There is quite a series of such adoptions as those above, which is unfortunate, for they destroy much of the value of the book for the non-expert student, who will not be able to separate mere fancies from deductions based on substantial facts. It also points to the unavoidable penalty to workers in other lines who will take anthropology for the good horse of old who could be ridden at pleasure.

The last chapter of the book—that on the Coming of the Indo-European—the author himself characterizes most fittingly as one "of uncertainties". It is indeed full of the uncertain, which is not helped by the rather strained speculation. A simple enumeration of the various theories, with a concise pointing-out of what in the light of our knowledge to-day is in their favor or disfavor, would have been more helpful to the student, who it seems was in these latter parts of the book somewhat forgotten. But there is one relief upon finishing the volume, and that doubly felt for a book published by Scribners—the author has evidently escaped, and spares the reader, the nauseous "Nordic" infection.

A Short History of Antioch, 360 B. C.—A. D. 1268. By E. S. BOUCHIER, M.A. (Oxford: Basil Blackwell. 1921. Pp. xii, 323. 12s. 6d.)

IN this modest volume Mr. Bouchier supplements his *Syria as a Roman Province* by an intensive study of the city of Antioch. His sketch covers fifteen and a half centuries, from the founding of the town in 300 B.C., by Alexander's greatest general, Seleucus Nicator, till its devastation by a barbarian army in 1268, in the twilight of the crusading period. Built thirty years after Alexandria, it retained its importance long after its Egyptian rival had been completely overshadowed by Cairo. The author shows us that throughout this long period Antioch was "essentially a bulwark of European civilization, submerged for longer or shorter intervals, but predominantly western in its culture and sympathies, and correspondingly hated by the peoples of the interior, who again and again sought to weaken and devastate it" (p. x). In spite of "the almost complete absence not only of inscriptions but of a continuous history of the [Seleucidian] period" (p. 41), the author is able from the sources available to indicate the trend of events from the early days of absolute monarchy to the last part of the period, when the town "had approximated to the position of an ordinary Greek city-state of the early type, ruled by its own senate and locally elected magistrates" (p. 87). As an example of